

**Abstract**

The bachelor thesis presents a general introduction to the topic of Memory for human faces. The occipital face area (OFA), fusiform face area (FFA) and superior temporal sulcus (STS) are firstly introduced, as they are the three major brain areas responsible for face memory. The negative voltage wave in event related potential N170, which took place when human face is presented to the viewer, is also mentioned.

Then there are described the variables that interfere with the process of remembering human faces connected with the observer, whose task is to remember the presented face, and the person who is being observed. These can be ethnicity, face movement, emotion, attractiveness or age. We also mention the "super-recognizers", the individuals who are able to remember faces unbelievably well. On the other hand, there are people with condition called prosopagnosia, for whom is the identification of presented face very huge challenge.

In the last part there are presented visual stimuli and research designs, that are most commonly used to explore memory for faces. The design of the research project then verifies the appropriateness of using 2D photographs compared to using a video sequence when examining memory for faces.

**Key words**

face recognition – face memory – visual stimuli